

Arab world angered by Reagan's views

Call for use of oil weapon

DAMASCUS, June 18 (R) — Syria has said the U.S. had effectively abandoned its efforts to solve the tension over the Syrian missiles in Lebanon as the Arab world reacted indignantly to President Ronald Reagan's attitude to Israel.

Commentators in headline and conservative Arab states were unanimous that Reagan's remarks at a press conference Tuesday indicated support for Israel's destruction of an Iraqi nuclear research center June 7. Reagan reaffirmed U.S. condemnation of the raid but said Prime Minister Menahem Begin's government might have sincerely believed it was a defensive move.

U.S. envoy Philip Habib is touring Middle East states in an attempt to avert a conflict between Israel and Syria over the deployment of Syrian missiles in Lebanon. As he left Damascus Wednesday for Tel Aviv, the Syrian state radio issued an authoritative commentary condemning Reagan's statement. "President Reagan

was not satisfied with finding justifications for Israel's aggressive policy; he went even further by defending its aggressive, expansionist policy," the radio said.

The radio implied that by coming out so clearly behind Israel, in the Syrian view, Reagan has given up trying to act as a mediator in the Syrian-Israeli confrontation over the missiles.

"The new element in President Reagan's attitude is that he has abandoned what he termed the American effort to solve the Syrian missile crisis," the commentary stated. The efforts had been designed to prevent the collapse of the Camp David peace agreements between Israel and Egypt through which the United States was hoping to bring the region under its control, it added.

Habib met Syrian President Hafez

Assad in Damascus Tuesday and a Syrian newspaper declared flatly "that Damascus will not withdraw its missiles from Lebanon." Israel has threatened to destroy the missiles if they are not removed by Syria.

They were stationed in East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters there April 28.

Damascus radio said that Arab states would not submit easily to what it called Israeli threats. "It will not be easy for Israel to launch further attacks without being subject to punishment, the bitterness of which it tasted in the (1973) October war," it said.

Other Arab countries also reacted critically to Reagan's remarks and a Jordanian newspaper called for an oil boycott of the U.S. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) accused Reagan of justifying the Israeli air strike and said he was adopting the logic of a terrorist. In Baghdad, an official spokesman told the Iraqi News Agency that by standing behind Israel, the U.S. showed that it was partly responsible for the attack.

The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) indicated in Kuwait that it was waiting to see what action the U.N. Security Council would take to punish Israel before holding its

own meeting.

The Libyan News Agency Jana said Libya saw no difference between Israel and the United States. "America could not denounce any behavior by the Israelis whatever its results," it said. In Amman, *Al-Dustour* newspaper said it was the time for the Arabs to use oil as a weapon against Washington. "There is no other alternative," it stated.

The Arabs "now have a golden opportunity — the weak and deteriorating American economy. They can add to its weakness and deteriorating by imposing a total and effective boycott on the U.S.," the newspaper said. In Beirut, the daily *Al-Anwar* newspaper said Reagan was following a policy of giving words to the Arabs and arms to Israel.

In Washington, a senior State Department

official said Wednesday the United States cannot confirm Israel's claim that Iraq planned to make nuclear weapons from the research center which Israel bombed June 7. But the official, Undersecretary of State Walter Stoessel, voiced concern about Iraq's intentions and said the nuclear program could eventually have been used to make weapons.

Stoessel also expressed dismay about the damage the bombing had done to the search for peace in the Middle East.

He and other officials, in the first public Congressional testimony on the raid, were sharply questioned by members of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, who were clearly divided over the attack. Stoessel said the raid, which the administration says might have violated agreements barring use of U.S.-supplied weapons for offensive purposes, created a series of problems for the United States and friendly nations in the Middle East.

On border

Afghanistan, Russia sign pact

NEW DELHI, June 18 (AP) — The official Afghan radio reported Wednesday that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan signed an agreement in Kabul demarcating the boundary between the two countries.

The broadcast monitored in India said a protocol, signed by Afghan Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Muhammad Dost and the Soviet ambassador in Kabul Tuesday, followed earlier agreement between the two countries on border demarcation.

The newscast did not give further details but said the demarcation established "the

inviolable boundary lines" of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union earlier this year was reported to have annexed Afghanistan's Wakhan corridor bordering China. Authorities in Moscow and Kabul has accused China of sending in Muslim fighters into Afghanistan through the Wakhan region after training and arming them in Chinese camps.

The narrow, 320-kilometer Wakhan strip in Badkshshan province was originally drawn up in 1893 as a buffer between the rival Russian and British empires.

'U.S.-Israel relations worsen'

TEL AVIV, June 18 (AP) — Israel's relationship with the Pentagon, its chief arms supplier, has undergone a "sharp change for the worse," an Israeli newspaper reported Thursday.

Yedioth Ahronoth said the decline began when the Reagan administration took office, five months before the present strain resulting from Israel's June 7 bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center. Israeli officials said they were checking the report, but conceded that relations had worsened noticeably following the suspension of delivery of four F-16 warplanes to Israel in punishment for the bombing, and Prime

Minister Menahem Begin's bitter attack on Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Yedioth gave no details on how relations had worsened, but said there was "an enthusiastic... in the moment" among Pentagon officials to renew the so-called strategic dialogue with Israel, viewed here as a symbol of the strong military ties between the two countries. Meanwhile, the Israeli press continued to draw comfort from President Reagan's remarks at this Tuesday news conference at which he said he could understand Israel's fears of nuclear attack that prompted it to bomb the Iraqi nuclear research center.

On Mideast

Iraq, Russia hold discussions

MOSCOW, June 18 (AFP) — Iraqi First Vice-Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan arrived here Wednesday and began talks with Vice-Premier Nikolai Talyzhin, Tass news agency reported. The talks were covering Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation, and trade, the agency said.

Observers believe the visit, at Soviet invitation, will enable Iraq to learn more about Soviet views on the Iraqi-Iranian war, toward which the Kremlin has observed an attitude

of strict neutrality. Observers say, however, that Moscow's virulent condemnation of the Israeli raid on Tammuz was an indirect reiteration of its support for Baghdad.

The view of Moscow is that the improvement in Soviet-Iraqi relations, which began last April when Iraq celebrated the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, might find its confirmation in the Ramadan visit.

Russia stresses support for Syria

DAMASCUS, June 18 (R) — The Soviet Union underlined its support for Syria and its role in Lebanon in a communique issued by the two countries Wednesday at the end of the visit to Moscow by Muhammad Hadid, speaker of the Syrian National Assembly.

It said the Soviet and Syrian parliamen-

tarians also denounced Israel's destruction of an Iraqi nuclear research center in an air raid 10 days ago. The communique said the Soviet Union reaffirmed its backing for Syria "in confronting Israeli aggression and for the legitimate Lebanese authorities as well as the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) in Lebanon."

Bani-Sadr's whereabouts not known

BEIRUT, June 18 (AP) — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has vanished from public view, apparently on the run from his fundamentalist opponents. Even his relatives and close friends said Thursday they had no word on his current whereabouts.

"I have not got any information on him or his family," his sister, Robabeh Sakineh, a nuclear physicist, said when reached in her Tehran residence by telephone from the AP office in Beirut. "We have entrusted him to God, may God keep him."

Other sources in Tehran said there were

unconfirmed reports that the now-powerless president had taken refuge in his native western city of Hamadan as the nation's parliament prepared to debate his political fate Saturday. There was speculation that the first elected president in Iran's history was planning to flee to Paris, where he spent 16 years in exile during the reign of the late Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi.

But Mehdi Bazargan, Iran's first post-revolution prime minister and a Bani-Sadr friend and supporter, told the AP in another telephone interview he believed the president still was somewhere in the capital. "He is more likely in Tehran. But I am only guessing," Bazargan said. "We, my wife and I, called on him and his wife at his presidential residence four days ago. We saw them. But then they (Islamic Revolutionary guards) seized his house and it is still surrounded."

Lebanese parliament meets on budget

BEIRUT, June 18 (AFP) — The Lebanese parliament met for the first time in over two months Thursday, taking advantage of a continuing lull in the capital. Fifty-eight of the chamber's 94 members were present to discuss the budget for the 1981 financial year.

Stringent security procedures covered the arrival of deputies from east and west sectors of Beirut. Parliament is temporarily housed near the National Museum.

Deputies working on two committees on defense and foreign affairs managed to meet April 14, but found it impossible to leave at the end of their sessions owing to direct fire on the building.

Polisario frees Korea fishermen

SEOUL, June 18 (R) — Forty-eight South Korean fishermen detained for about a year by the Polisario Front after being captured while fishing off Western Sahara have been released, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The ministry said they were handed over to the International Red Cross at Tindouf in Algeria and after a brief health check in Algiers, were flown to Zurich.

They are being cared for by South Korean embassy officials in Geneva and will be put on a plane for South Korea Sunday, the ministry added. The ministry said one South Korean fisherman died while in captivity and two others were unaccounted for. The Polisario is fighting Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara.

BRIEFS

TUNIS, (AFP) — U.S. Under Secretary for Defense Frank C. Carlucci arrived here Wednesday for talks on military cooperation between the two countries. Carlucci, who earlier traveled to Morocco and Algeria, said his mission was to explain U.S. policy on national security and defense.

UNITED NATIONS, (R) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim Wednesday recommended a six-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), saying it would be disastrous to withdraw the force during the present period of tension in the area.

PARIS, (AFP) — Libyan forces have begun withdrawing from Chad "after participating in the pacification" of the country, the Libyan News Agency Jana, monitored here, reported Wednesday. Chadian troops relieved a Libyan unit during celebrations Wednesday.

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Because of Libyan threat

Numeiri decides to stay on

KHARTOUM, June 18 (AP) — President Jaafar Numeiri has disclosed that he had planned to resign by next September but reversed plan because of alleged Libyan plots against his country, the Sudanese News Agency reported.

Numeiri was addressing the regional People's Assembly (parliament) in the capital of Kordofan province, El Obeid, 700 kilometers southwest of here Wednesday. The agency quoted Numeiri as saying that he had convinced leaders of the Sudanese armed forces and the Sudanese Socialist Union, the only authorized party in the country, to "relieve" him of his post and nominate a candidate for the presidency. "But I decided

against that move in view of the conspiracies directed against Sudan and its revolutionary accomplishment," Numeiri was quoted as saying.

Numeiri said Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi is massing troops on Sudan's border and pledged to "make our borders a graveyard" for Qaddafi's troops. "You should not be surprised if you found me one day leading a battalion and fighting inside Libya or otherwise," Numeiri threatened, according to the agency.

Numeiri gave striking railway, river transport, hotels and catering workers 24 hours to return to work or they would face dismissal, the Sudanese news agency reported.

On occupied land

Israelis build 165th settlement

TEL AVIV, June 18 (R) — Israel established a new settlement on the occupied West Bank Wednesday and announced plans to increase the Jewish population in the area by 3,000 in the next three months. Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon attended the ceremony marking the official establishment of Beit Arye, near the town of Ramallah.

Sharon said the settlement was the 165th established by the present government in the occupied territories. While the ceremony was in progress, Palestinian students at Bir Zeit University, five kms away, demonstrated against the settlement policy. Israeli radio said the students stoned Israeli troops who fired teargas grenades and opened firing. Two soldiers were hurt by the stones and several students were arrested, the radio said.

Earlier, Sharon presided over a meeting

of the ministerial settlement committee which announced that 800 extra apartments would be built in existing West Bank outposts. This would provide for an increase in the Jewish population of the West Bank by 3,000 to about 25,000. Nearly a million Palestinian Arabs live in the area.

In a separate incident, troops sprayed Arab schoolchildren with tear gas after they refused to disperse during a demonstration near Bethlehem, the military command said. About 150 pupils gathered on a road outside the Dheishah refugee camp near Bethlehem to protest the shooting to death of a 17-year-old youth from the camp last week. Israelis said the troops shot the boy aiming for his legs when he ignored an order to halt after he threw rocks at soldiers. In the incident at Bir Zeit, troops chased the students onto the university campus when they refused to remove a barricade on a nearby street.

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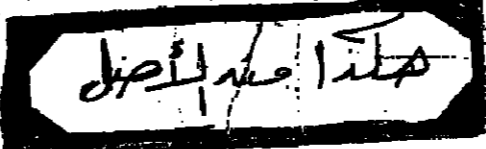
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Heaven and Hell

By Adil Salahi

Our topic last week, "the life to come", emphasized that the present life of ours cannot be taken as final. There is too much injustice and suffering in our world to allow it. Justice must be done. Another life, totally different in nature from our present one, must be established to allow for that. Otherwise an important attribute of Allah's, namely, total and absolute justice, would not be realized.

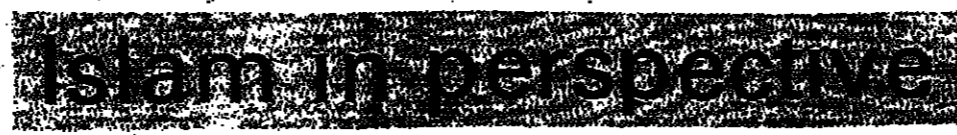
One question which arises here is: What sort of life? The Islamic answer is that all human beings will be raised again to receive their rewards. They all are divided into two groups: the righteous and the transgressors. The righteous will be in bliss; they go to Heaven where they find all the luxuries and comforts which they could not have imagined possible, even in their wildest dreams. The transgressors, on the other hand, will be in Hell where their suffering is both unimaginable and endless. The Qur'an contains many passages describing what each group will find in its assigned destiny. These descriptions, however, are made in the terms of our own world, to make them easy for us to understand. What takes place in Heaven and Hell is beyond the

capacity of our imagination. A careful reading of these Qur'anic passages will make clear to us some very important facts.

First among these is that the Qur'an touches upon the two parallel feelings in human nature, namely, fear and hope, to emphasize the fact that man's happiness in both this life and the life to come depends on his acceptance of Allah's guidance conveyed through the prophets.

Secondly, the determining factor which places any individual with either group is his or her own actions. Faith is obviously of paramount importance. After that every action a man does is taken into account for or against him.

Thirdly, Allah's forgiveness is available to any believer who prays for it. The Islamic concept of the Divine Being portrays Him as a Compassionate who is always ready to forgive any creature all his sins, provided that the sinner believes in His unity and that He is the Lord of the universe and all its inhabitants. Allah is always ready to forgive, even the most cardinal of sins provided that the person concerned



What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

When the stunning blast is sounded, on that day each man will forsake his brother, his mother and his father, his wife and his children; for each one of them will on that day have enough preoccupations of his own.

Some faces on that day shall be beaming, smiling and joyful. Some other faces on that day shall be covered with dust, veiled with darkness.

These shall be the faces of the disbelievers, the hardened in sin. (The Frowning 80:33-42)

does not ascribe Divinity to any being other than Allah. The Qur'an states: "Allah does not forgive the ascribing of Divinity to anything beside Him, although He forgives any lesser sin to whomever He wills." (4:116)

Fourthly, there is no time limit for the life to come. It is endless. If we

cannot comprehend immortality we need only remember that time is a natural phenomenon peculiar to our planet. We do not know whether the life to come will be on earth or somewhere else. We certainly know that a great change will take place to render time meaningless.

Life of the Prophet - 11 Honesty in presentation

The Prophet's mission entered a new stage with the order he received from Allah to declare it publicly. His response was, as outlined last week, to stand on the top of a hill in the center of Makkah from where he called all the Makkah clans. As they gathered around he declared to them his message and asked them to accept Islam.

In order to appreciate the significance of that historic event we need to remember that although the Prophet was making his first public announcement of his mission, the people of Makkah were aware that a new philosophy was being propagated in their midst. They were not, however, aware of the aims and intentions of the Prophet and his early followers. The declaration on the hill of As-Safa brought home to them the scope of the new call. The aim was to bring about a total change in the life of the Arab society, its values and standards, its sense of purpose, its practices and its whole direction. The Prophet in effect, told his townspeople that they would have to change the whole setup of their society, if they wished to win the pleasure of Allah. Hence, the opposition with which his declaration was met was so fierce.

It takes great courage to challenge an established idea or a social tradition. People normally do not like to be told that they are wrong, especially when it comes to habits and traditions. Hence any call for a change is bound to be met, at least initially, with opposition. This is why many of those who call for any social change find it judicious to

make the change they call for appear moderate and gradual.

Yet, here was the Prophet (peace be with him) standing on the hill, calling all people, warning them and asking them to accept a total and comprehensive change which embraces all aspects of human life, including ideology, values and practices. His courageous action deserves much more than our admiration. We look to the Prophet for guidance. From him we learn how to play our role as advocates of Islam and how to convey the message of Islam to other people. His action teaches us that we are not allowed to compromise when it comes to explaining what sort of social change the adoption of the Islamic way of life would involve.

This accounts for the accusation of "extremism" or "fanaticism" which is usually laid at the door of the advocates of Islam. Nothing is more erroneous than such a charge. Muslims generally, and those among them who take upon themselves the propagation of Islam in particular, are normally very tolerant, compassionate and frank. But very often their frankness is mistaken for rigidity, their honesty for fanaticism. The advocates of Islam, however, are neither rigid, nor fanatic. They simply state their case with honesty and clarity. Their message does not accept compromises, hence, they stick to it in its purity.

When we realize this we tend to look differently, but more justly, at the advocates of Islam.



QURAN TAUGHT: Turkish workers gather in the basement of a mosque to continue their children's education.

Germans avoid us Dilemma of Turkish expatriates

By Johanan Katman

DUISBURG, (INP) — Many Germans here believe that local politicians are wasting their time by considering legislation which would grant German citizenship to Turkish workers who keep many industries here going. The Turkish workers themselves complain that despite the fact that expatriates are a majority of the population, the Germans try to totally avoid them.

A number of "integration plans" have been suggested by the "Workers Welfare" (AWO) and by the Federal Families Ministry in the Huttenheim district of Duisburg.

Udo Baer, an AWO worker teaches Turkish immigrants needlework, sports and German lessons in an attempt to bring the Turks and Germans closer together.

There are also "youth afternoons", children's festivals and a football club as part of a co-ordinated effort to take young Turks off the streets. And there's a plan to combat illiteracy among the Turkish adult male population.

One teacher of German is Hasan Ozen, Turkish works council member at the Mannesmann plant. Every Friday afternoon, he's to be found at the "AWO" center, standing in front of the blackboard, perhaps explaining genitives to a group of fellow Turks: "Das ist Hasans Buch, oder: Das ist das Buch des Hasar". (That is Hasan's book, or: That is the book of Hasar). He tries hard, but is fully aware that this represents only a tiny step on the road to integration.

A situation has developed in which the original meaning of "integration" has been inverted. This is nowhere more obvious than at the Huttenheim Elementary School. With a register with a 75 percent ratio of Turks, there's talk now of how to integrate German pupils. A grotesque situation indeed — a German school in which the predominant language is Turkish. The majority of Turkish children here spend most of their elementary school days in all-Turkish classes. One teacher commented "The integration concept dating from the days in which we had a ten percent ratio of Turks at this school can no longer function."

It's hard to imagine a tougher task. Huttenheim epitomises the way in which German-Turkish problems run into an extreme deadlock in a town providing homes for 40,000 Turks. For years, the German population has been on the decline as the number of Turkish inhabitants has risen steadily with the growing influx of families of Turks already living and working in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Huttenheim has the biggest Turkish community. This southern precinct of Duisburg has a population of 6,000 with 2,400 of them Turkish. Statistics take on sharper relief



TEXTILE SHOP: A Turkish family owns this textile shop in Huttenheim. German-owned shops and businesses are becoming a rarity there.

when broken down into age groups. In the under-18 bracket, there are 1,226 Turks and only 814 Germans. In the one-to-three group, German children for a tiny minority — 103 Turks, 15 Germans.

So Huttenheim has a Turkish "ghetto", and this has gradually built up enormous problems in one particular part of the district. This is the area in which the Mannesmann and Thyssen steelworks converge. Chimney stacks unleash alternate brown or yellowish smoke and gases into the Duisburg sky. From here, the unending clanking and hooping of the factory railway shunting yard can be heard from afar.

Half of this industrial enclave in a major city of the huge Ruhr district is occupied almost exclusively by Turks, the rest by Germans. The "border" between the two communities is formed by *An der Steinkaul*. This development finds expression in the vernacular. For the people of Duisburg, Huttenheim is now *Turkenheim*. On one street, two of the three inns are Turkish-owned. Along *Rosenbergstrasse*, not a single German shop is left — all are firmly in Turkish hands. What was

once a diary shop now sells olives, peppers and mutton. An old grocer's shop is now a mosque.

The thought of living shoulder-to-shoulder with a growing majority of foreigners has nurtured animosities based on fear, aggression and despair. But this is not always so. The proprietor of the "Huttenheim Grill" restaurant says she gets along well with the Turks. Frieda Cornelissen, who runs a snack kiosk on *Ungelshemerstrasse*, says she has "no problems with the Turks". But different sentiments are to be heard elsewhere.

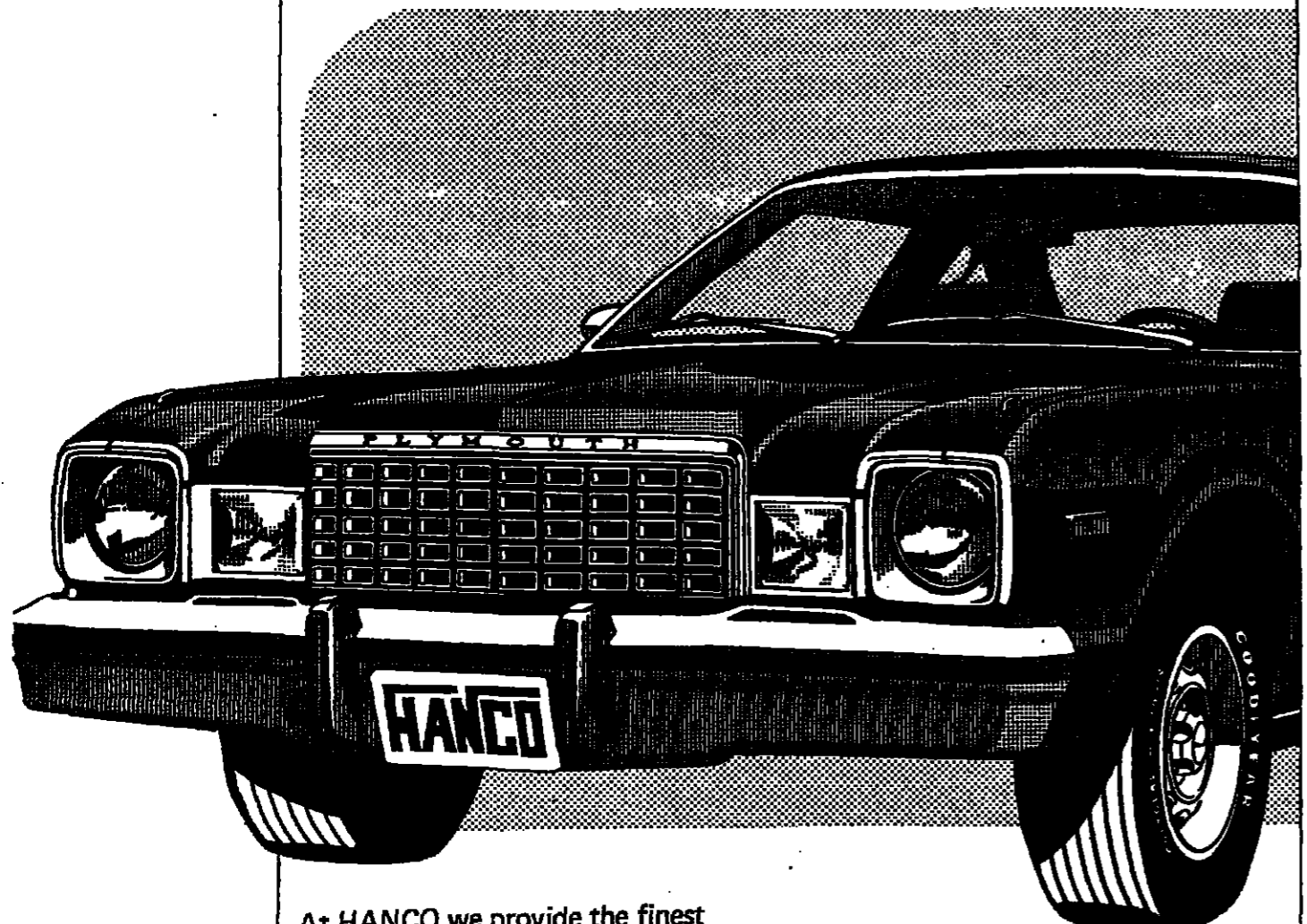
The main area where Turkish workers live is called "An der Steinkaul", Udo Baer calls it the "frontline road", facing onto the street, the houses have little gardens. A way from the street are rows of gloomy backyards.

Heidi, a woman who knows her own mind and doesn't hold back with her opinions, runs a lemonade and ice kiosk on the street. Her voice becomes harsh: "Turks? Man, don't talk to us about that!" Across the street lives Huseyin Horoz. He works at the Thyssen steel plant, earning a living for his family. Eight people, four rooms, no bathroom.



INTEGRATION PROBLEMS: Turkish children in Huttenheim gather in the street to play. In the one-to-three age group, German children form a tiny minority, 103 Turks and 15 German children. In the under-18 age group there are 1,226 Turks and 814 German youths

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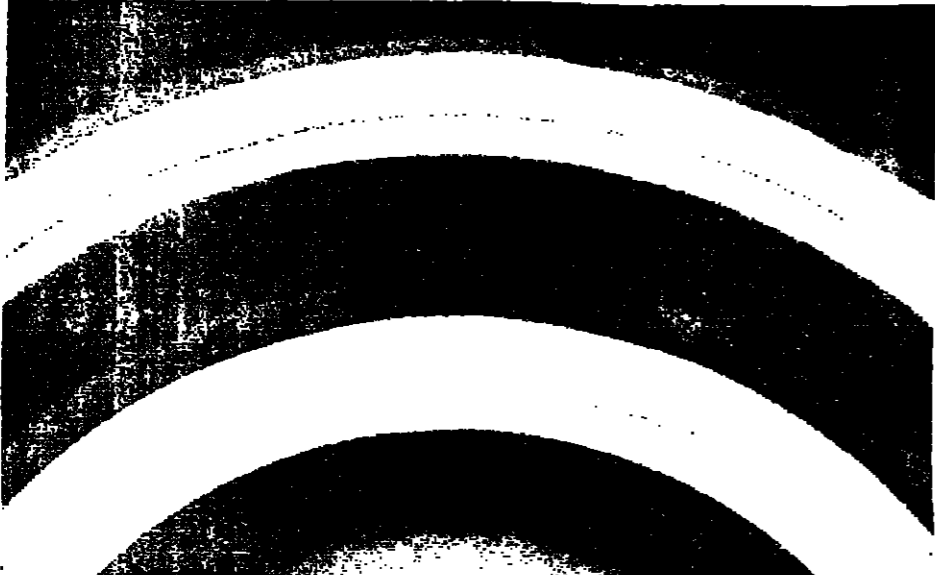
Causes of Saturn's rings a mystery

Voyager I gave scientists clues about their origin

By George Alexander

PASADENA, Calif. (LAT) — The majestic rings of Saturn, long thought to be excess

matter from the planet's formation 4.5 billion years ago, may actually be the shattered remains of several icy moons, according to two Voyager project scientists.



MYSTERY SOLVED: When Voyager I traveled past Saturn, photographs like this provided detailed information about the composition of the famous rings.

This theory was advanced by Richard Terrile of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here and Eugene Shoemaker of the U.S. Geological Survey, members of the Voyager science team, at a recent meeting to the American Geophysical Union in Baltimore, MD.

The two scientists base their idea on the observed increase in disruption and pummeling nearer to the center of Saturn. Mimas, a 240-mile diameter moon, was found by the cameras aboard the Voyager 1 space probe last year to have received a near-devastating blow by something that left a crater covering almost a third of a hemisphere. If that something — presumably a comet — had been a little bigger, or had struck Mimas a little harder, it could have split the moon apart, Shoemaker said.

Mimas is about 115,200 miles out from the center of Saturn. Closer in, at roughly 93,000 miles, are the two so-called "co-orbital moons" that share a common orbital track around the planet. These moons, Shoemaker said, are "good candidates" for the notion of a larger moon that was struck and broken down into smaller pieces.

Closer still are the "shepherding" moons that roll inside and outside the F-ring at 86,100 and 86,900 miles respectively from

the center of Saturn. The F-ring is the curiously braided and twisted affair of three smaller ringlets that was discovered by Voyager 1. Shoemaker suggested that the ringlets and the shepherd moons, which control movement of ringlet particles like collies driving sheep, ought to be considered as one integral system that has been derived from a common, ancestral moon.

Shoemaker and Terrile also told the meeting of scientists that the distinctly different characters of the A, B and C rings — the most prominent of the planet's half-dozen rings and the three known since Galileo's detection of them — suggest that each may have come from the disintegration of separate moons.

The differing properties of each ring may be a reflection of the varying amounts of rock and ice in each of the shattered ancient moons, Terrile speculated.

Each of the rings has a series of phonograph record-like grooves and the two Voyager scientists speculated that the grooves might be the clear-swept paths of hundreds of moonlets, ranging in size from a half-mile to 6 miles or more in diameter, orbiting there. Those moonlets would be the shards of busted-up ancient moons. Indeed, said Terrile, it was the spread of

particle sizes in the rings that led him and Shoemaker to their conclusion. They had expected to find a range of size from snow-

balls to desks — inches to a few feet across — but instead they found particles as small as motes and as big as mountains.



JUPITER'S SPOT: Another mystery which may soon be solved is the cause of Jupiter's red spot. Jupiter is twice as far from the sun as Saturn.

Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles

Tourists are scarce in this unspoiled paradise in the Caribbean

By Robert E. Dallas

BONAIRE, Netherlands Antilles, (LAT) — Remember the old days when a Caribbean island could still be found that was isolated, quiet and without hotels that were huge monstrosities? Is there a place with unspoiled beaches where it isn't necessary to fight for a urf the size of a postage stamp to spread your towel?

There's still such a place. But don't tell too many of your friends, or soon the high-rise hotels, gaudy gift shops and hordes of tour buses will make the scene.

We're talking about Bonaire, an island just 25 miles long and not much wider than a watchband. Just two hotels of any consequence and a few more little inns are all that's available for tourists. On this island are

only a half-dozen restaurants, many unspoiled beaches and underwater life. Snorkel or scuba divers think they are in an aquarium — the fish will eat bread right out of their hand. It's an underwater fantasia. Underwater visibility is 100 feet all year around and water temperatures range between 25 and 28 degrees.

Scuba-diving lessons are available in numerous places, but this is not a place from which coral can be taken home for a dining table centerpiece. In fact, memories and photographs of underwater escapades are all a visitor can take home. For the last decade it has been forbidden to spear fish, collect shells or snip coral.

And there's just as much beauty above the water. This little island off Venezuela prides itself on its resident flamingos. And, there are

more of the longlegged pink birds (about 2,000) by far than the number of tourists that can be accommodated on the whole island at any one time. The Hotel Flamingo and the Hotel Bonaire each have only about 150 rooms.

If paradise still exists, this must be it. About the only exciting thing to do at night is to go out to eat. But there's still plenty to see on Bonaire.

A day-long tour of the island in a rented car or open jeep with canvas cover offers unparalleled sights. Bonaire has been called Arizona on the sea. That's because like her sister islands of Aruba and Curacao (both about 10 minutes away by jet), is as much like a desert island where all kinds of cactuses grow right along the seashore, providing a dramatic contrast to the blue-green waters.

While it's true that underwater buffs keep coming back to Bonaire, it also has become a favorite for bird watchers. It's not possible to take a step on the 112 square miles without being fascinated by interesting and beautiful species. There are 126 types of birds here. Several large saltwater lakes, including Goto in the north and Lac Bay in the southeast, provide feeding grounds for water birds.

At the southern tip of the island are evaporative salt ponds of the Antillean International Salt Co. Right in the middle of the salt ponds in the quiet waters of Pekeimeer is where the island's highly protected flamingo colony lives. Take along binoculars and your strongest telephoto lens. The flamingos often wander, so there is a good chance of getting closer to a few elsewhere on the island.

A trip through Washington Park is recommended, too. The 13,500-acre game preserve is the first of its kind in the six-island Netherlands Antilles. The park, on the northwestern portion of the island, is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. including Sundays and costs only \$1 per person, with no charge for children under 15. A 22-mile route laid out through the rugged terrain is marked by yellow arrows.

If Bonaire is still not small enough, there is

a three-minute trip by water taxi (\$5 round trip) to Klein Bonaire. There's nothing, absolutely nothing, on that little island except driftwood, a gorgeous beach and nifty scuba and snorkeling possibilities. Take a lunch, a book and plenty of suntan lotion. There's not even a tree to hide under from the sun.

The main town of this island of 9,000 inhabitants was discovered in 1499 by a party under Amerigo Vespucci. In Dutch it is Kralendijk (Coral Dike). Here are most of the eating places and gift stores.

Bonaire is by no means a gourmet's paradise but the food is good, nevertheless. There aren't many places to choose from, however, and anyone who stays for more than a week, ends up going to the same place more than once.

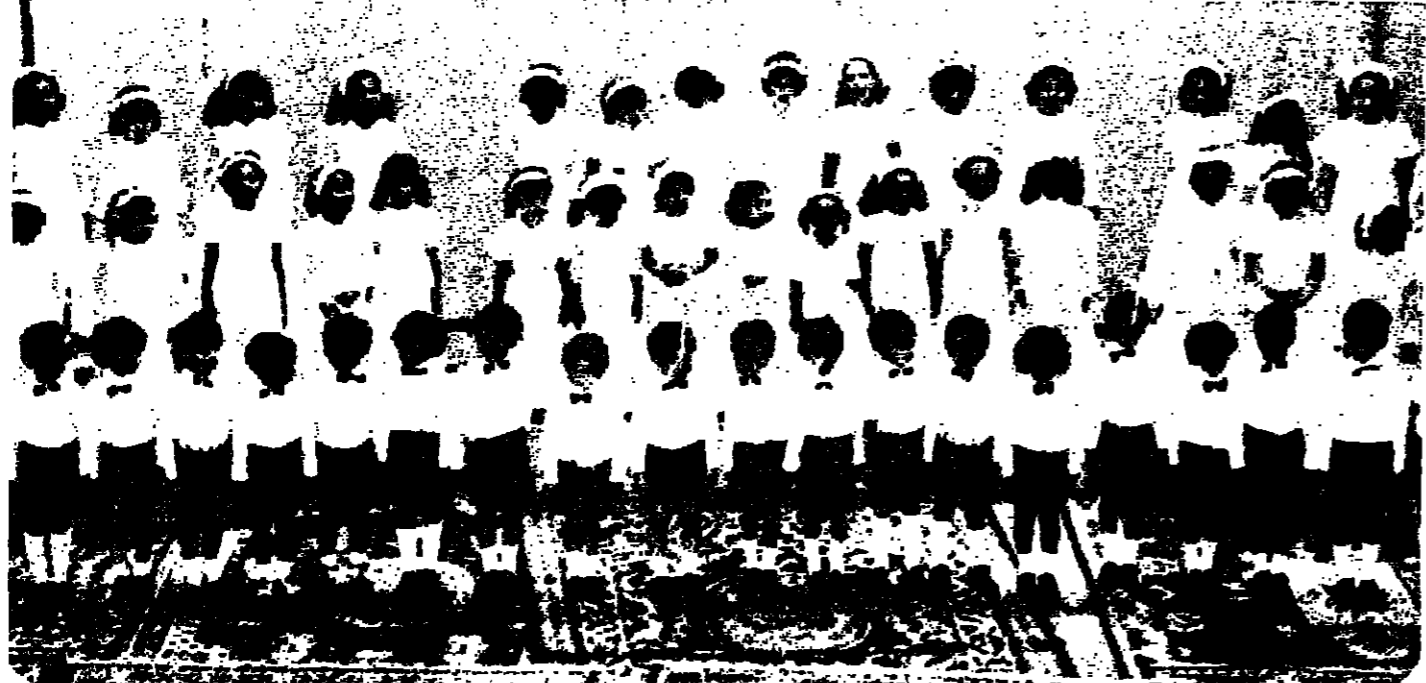
Certainly one of the best kitchens on the island is at the Beekeeper Restaurant. Run by a young Englishman, it's in an old Bonairean townhouse. Cuisine is continental — steak, lamb chops, shrimp cocktails. The island has two nice Chinese restaurants, besides excellent Chinese specialties, they also serve cutlets, fillets and T-bones and some of the island's tasty fish.

Several of the restaurants are at the Flamingo Beach Hotel, a former German prisoner-of-war camp that has attractive

rooms in a bungalow setting. Indonesian, Antillean- and American-style barbecues take place on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, respectively. The more formal restaurant overlooking the water has a menu of island, continental and native fish dishes. Same-day reservations are in order.

Food at the Hotel Bonaire leaves something to be desired. It isn't attractively prepared. Both the restaurant and the coffee shop of the government-owned hotel give the impression of not really being clean, and service is below par. The same goes for the hotel. Its rooms are attractive and the hotel is on one of the finest beaches (600 feet). But who wants to wait until after dinner to have their rooms made up and who wants to go without a beach towel until midday?

To go completely native, have dinner at the Zezicht, a plain restaurant on the waterfront a block from the center of town. Other tourists as well as seamen off the oil tankers that drop their cargoes for transshipment elsewhere in the Caribbean eat here. Indonesian dishes are the specialty, as are the catches of the local fishermen. The restaurant is owned by a native Bonairean assisted by her American-educated and extremely pleasant son.



CHORALE: Students from the Manarat Al-Riyadh girl's school assemble to sing for their parents.

Refrain 'Bilodi Manar Al-Huda' greets Riyadh school visitors

By Betty Graham

RIYADH, — Manarat Al-Riyadh School for girls had a children-studded annual function recently at the Lecture Hall of the Ministry of Education at Murabba. Invitations were extended by Mrs. Omana El-showi the general supervisor of the Manarat Schools. The guest of honor for the occasion was Princess Sarah Bint Mohammad Bin Saud. The program included more than 20

the children. There were plays, hymns, and ballet dancing together with national and educational performances.

The children were fluent in Arabic and English, plays were performed in both languages with great ease and perfection. One of the Arabic Plays was called "Mother", telling the legendary story of two women where one is the real mother and the other one is a fake and both profess to be the real mothers of the

children. Then they chanted the religious hymn of the children's choral band, a hymn which is highly significant for its peacefulness and humility.

Among the other items performed by the children, the parasole or the umbrella dance was a great favorite. It was a marvel to see the little children moving with such great ease and rhythm. This was followed by a dance expressing work and struggle. The elegant presentation featured dancing with scarves.

A national dance from Saudi Arabia was performed with great enthusiasm and vigour. Students of the English and Arabic preparatory and secondary classes performed a number of paragraphs of a song about Palestine. They sang beautifully taking oaths to restore the land to its legitimate owners.

"The Return" an English play was performed by the students which implies the return to unity and values. The students then presented scenes from Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" ballet.

The most significant performance they presented was that of cultural and ideological implications glorifying science and scientists. Another show was about the Arab civilization and Islamic culture realized by Muslims through their glorious history. The show presented the various ages of Islamic Arab civilization.

Children of various nationalities who attended the school performed an International fashion show. Wearing their national costumes and looking like tiny representatives of their countries. The fashion show was highly applauded by the audience.

The presentation was an evident illustration of the various activities fostered and adopted in a curricular method all through the scholastic year by Manarat Al-Riyadh Schools. The programs demonstrated Islamic, Arab, national and moral values that confirm the sublime ideals and personality which were highly illustrated in all presentations. The diversification of the performance of plays, songs rhythmic movements, tunes and music gave the attendants an abounding joy.

Children from the lower and upper kindergarten, in a presentation extended their hands to all attending guests welcoming them in fluent Arabic and English and expressing in songs their delight at having all the guests with them that evening.



TRADITIONAL DRESS: Native clothes are worn by children who all are fluent in both Arabic and English.

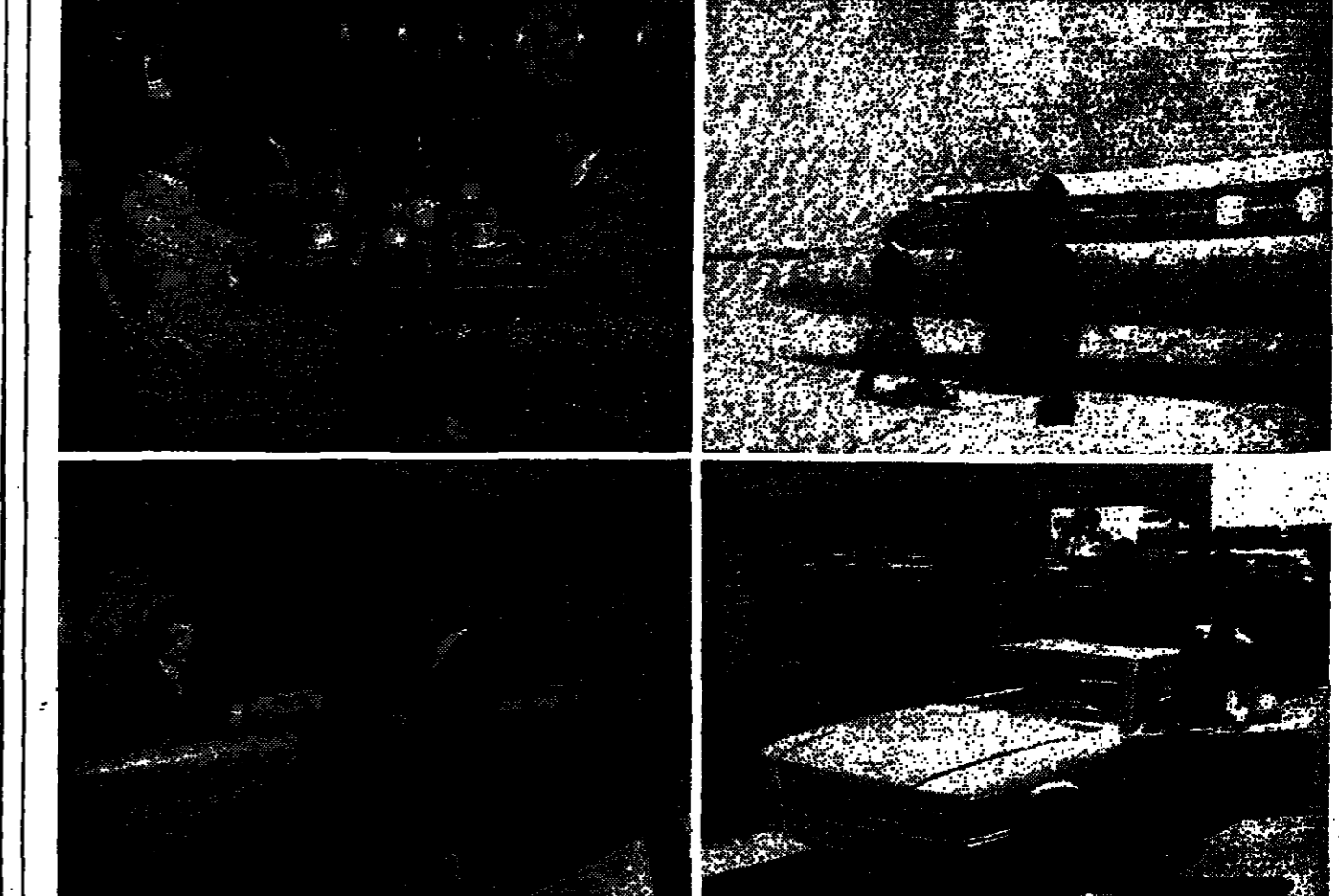
instructive and interesting religious, cultural educational, social and recreational topics. The function was attended by socialites, mothers of the children studying in the school and several ladies involved in the field of education in Riyadh.

One of the first presentations had elementary-age children on stage waving Saudi Arabian flags. The children chanted the national anthem "Bilodi Manar Al-Huda" which is vibrant with the meaning of love and loyalty to the religion, home, land and heritage. The anthem of course was one of many performances and presentations by

baby. The wise farsighted judge after giving the matter some thought decides to cut the child in two, to be distributed among the two women. The decision being a trick to discover the real mother. On hearing this, the real mother begs the judge to give the child to the other woman and not to harm it, while the other woman thinks its a fair decision, thus the task is made easy for the judge and he gives the baby to the first woman (the real mother).

The play was an epitome to motherhood and highly appreciated by the audience. This was followed by an English play again performed by the children, called the Pied Piper.

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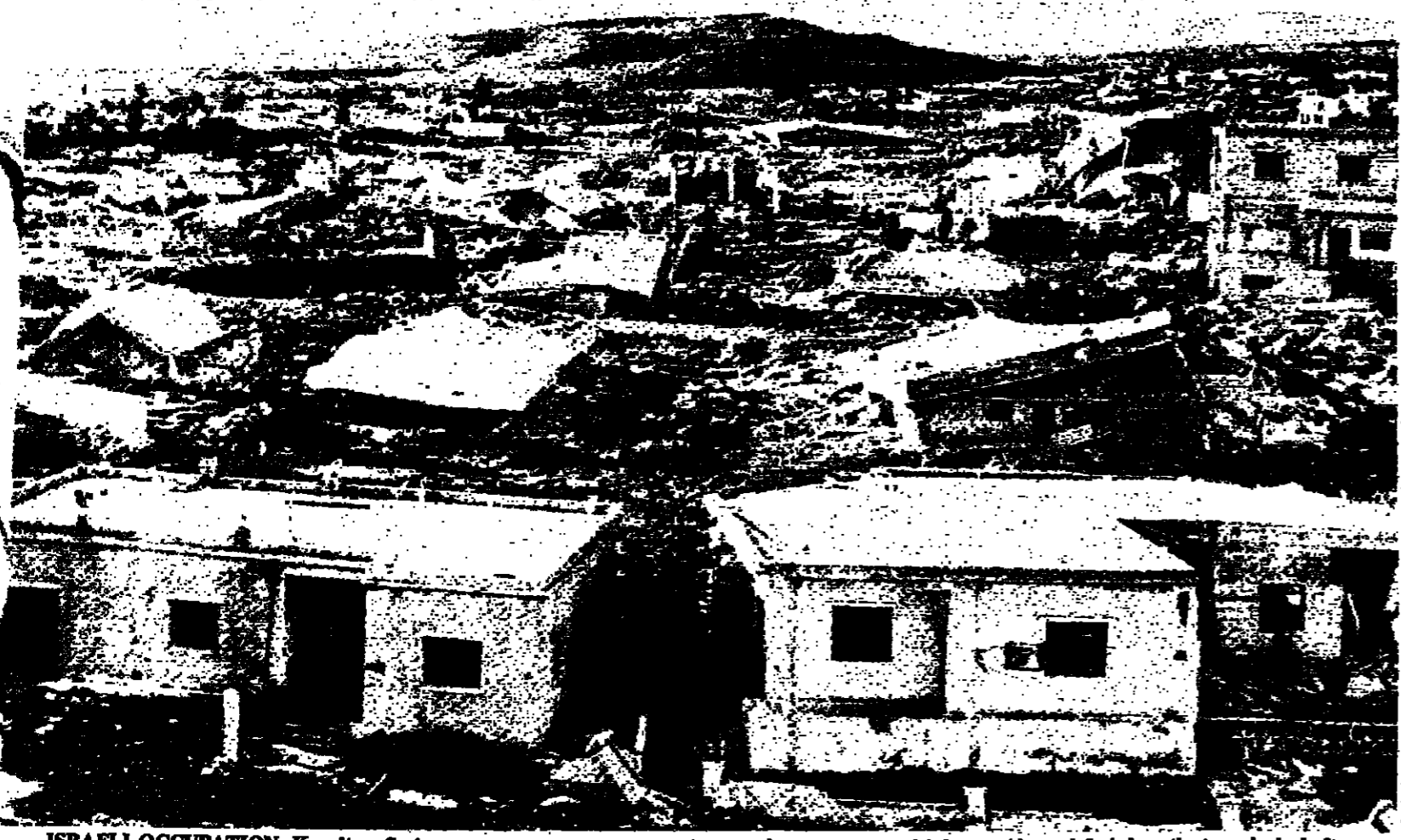
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ISRAELI OCCUPATION: Kuneitra, Syria was captured during the 1967 war when 50,000 called it home. Above, left, is how the town looked after several years of Israeli occupation. Above, right, how it looked seven years later when the Israelis deserted it after bulldozing and dynamiting.

Suffering of millions is caused by Israeli occupation

BOOK REVIEW

Under Israeli Occupation, by George Tanber, a 20-page booklet published National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), 1980, Washington, D.C., \$2.

photo essays record the human side of Israeli occupation of Arab territories, a publication which millions of points of view by more than \$4.8 billion each on the United States. A bleak picture painted under which millions of Palestinians are forced to live in inhuman conditions while their orphan children sufferations provided by the already over-United Nations Relief and Works

Agency (UNRWA).

"The Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have been held hostage for fourteen years," David Sudd, NAAA executive director explains in the foreword. "The fate of more than one million residents of these areas lies in the hands of military occupiers who propose to offer the rightful inhabitants only marginal control over their own affairs."

"All too often, the situation in the occupied territories is discussed in abstract, geopolitical terms that leave out the people who live, work and die there every day."

The human side of the occupation and suffering of millions is pointed out in the work of George Joseph Tanber, a photo-

grapher and journalist who traveled throughout occupied Arab territories and Lebanon in the summer of 1979.

Tanber presents both photographic and written views of the residents and discusses each topic dramatically and graphically. The publication shows the surroundings or subject, precisely presents the facts and then leaves it up to the reader to come to his own conclusions.

Major topics are given two pages, mainly due to the dramatic effect of the excellent black and white photographs used in the presentation. Topics include:

The Closed House, an encounter with Israeli soldiers who interrogate young Palestinians and return to either destroy or

permanently seal their homes. Figures are presented which indicate that more than 20,000 Palestinian houses in the occupied territories have been sealed up or blown up since 1967.

The Death of a City, The seven-year occupation of Kuneitra, the home of 53,000 Syrian Arabs who, when they were able to return, found their homes had been leveled by heavy equipment and their once-fertile land ruined.

The Settlements, describes Israeli settlers who build box-like high-rise apartments that stand out in stark contrast to nearby Arab towns and villages and even inside Arab towns.

The Military Grip, under which Israeli soldiers continuously patrol Palestinian property and force the residents to undergo searches. They even take Palestinian children away without charge or trial.

The Camps, describes the daily trek of Palestinian laborers, taken by truck to Israeli kibbutzim, where they labor for low wages. More than 680,000 refugees live in 28 camps on the Occupied West Bank.

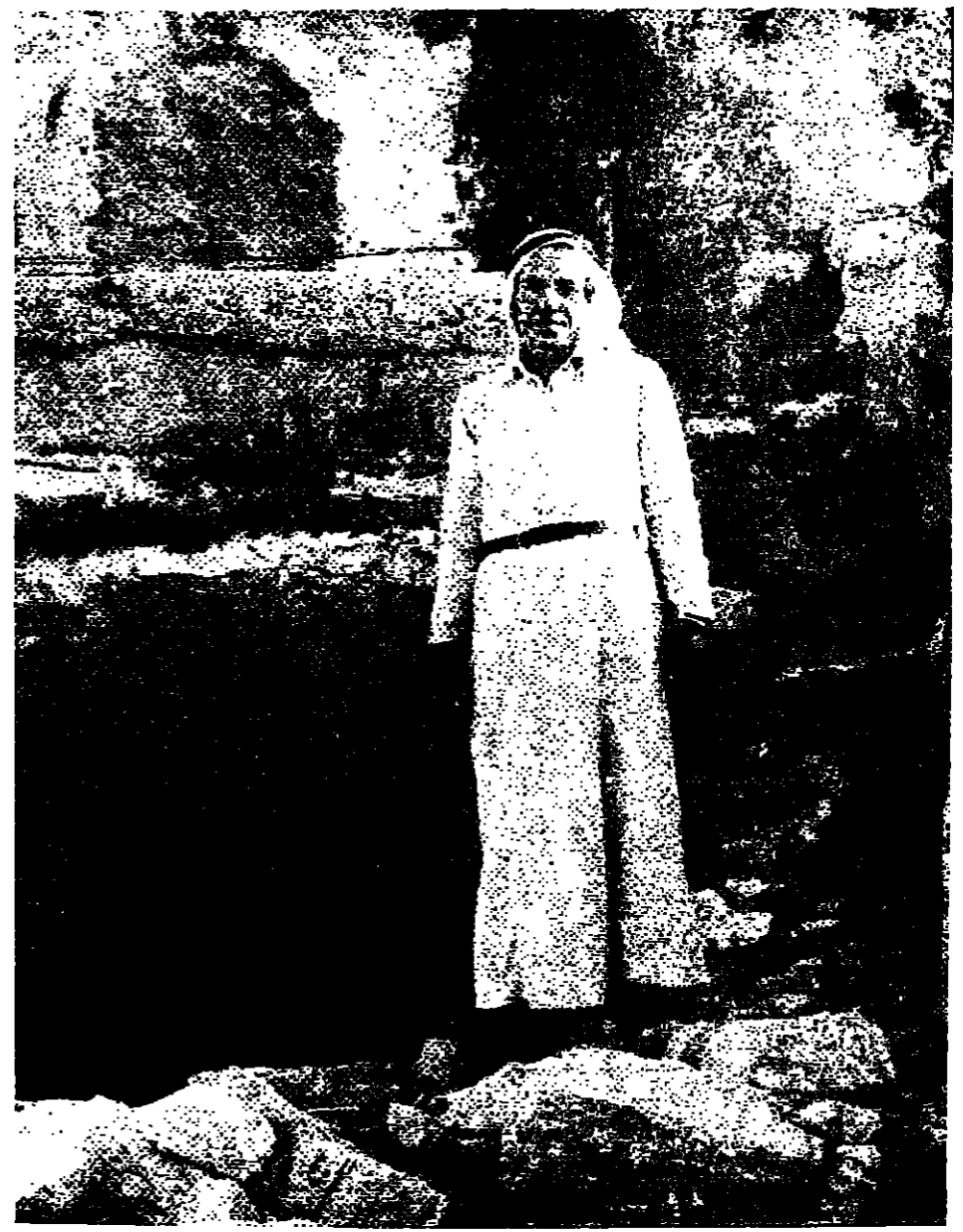
The Orphans, describes the de-fatherization of Palestinian society in which orphans are made by Israelis who separate families and allow children to see their parents only once a month, if at all.

The Good Samaritans, tells about "Project Loving Care," a humanistic organization founded by Dr. Reja-e Bussilah, a native of Palestine who is now a professor in the United States. This group provides assistance to many needy families of Palestinian refugees who have no where else to turn. Seven women volunteers visit more than 500 Palestinian families in occupied Arab lands on a regular basis.

The Key, describes the plight of Palestinian families forced to leave their homes and can never return.

The Dispersed, and *The Destroyed*, tells about the plight of Palestinian people who are homeless and without hope ... and then the massacred.

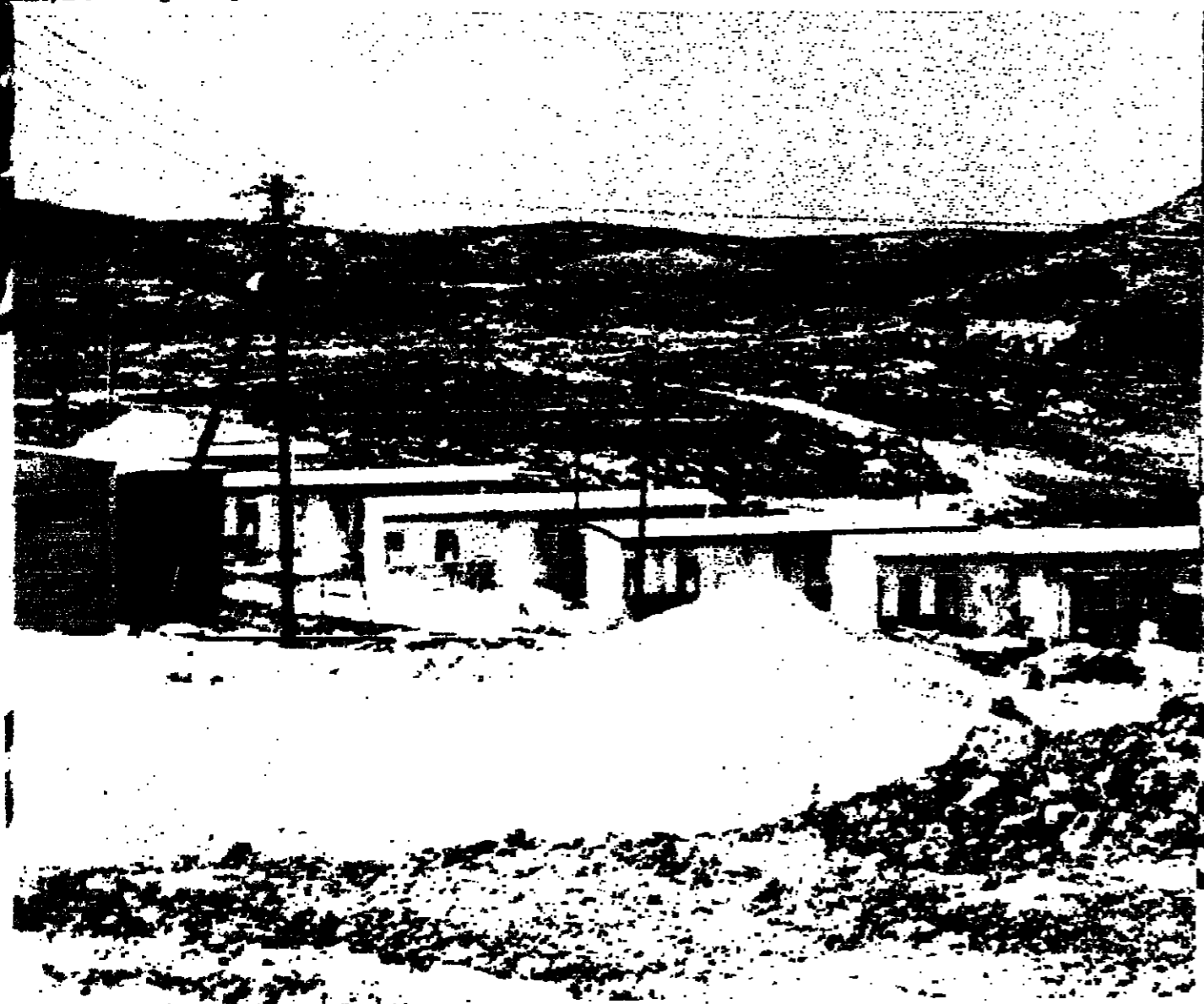
Life Under Israeli Occupation, is a vivid, comprehensive publication which presents the details about the Israeli occupation of Arab territories in a straight-forward and graphic form. The facts of life in the Middle East are shown without editorializing or trying to influence the reader. It should be must reading for everyone and at \$2 a copy it is well worth the investment.



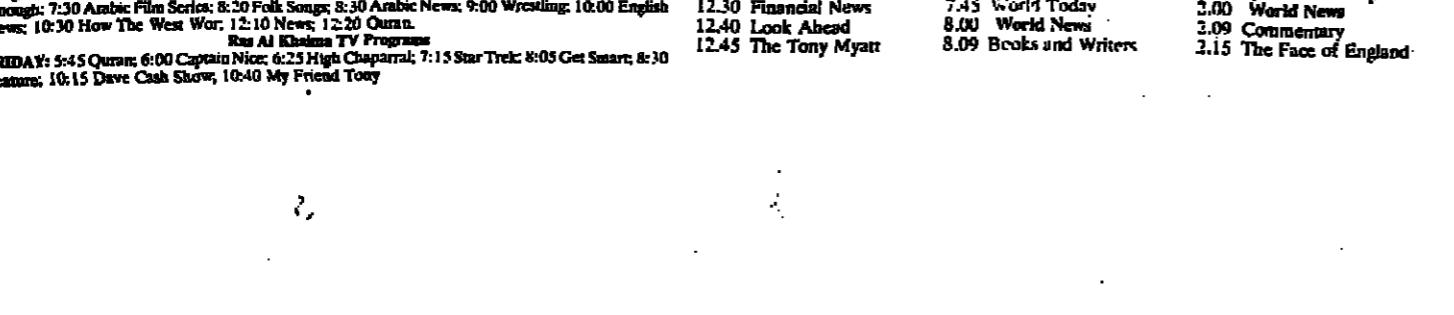
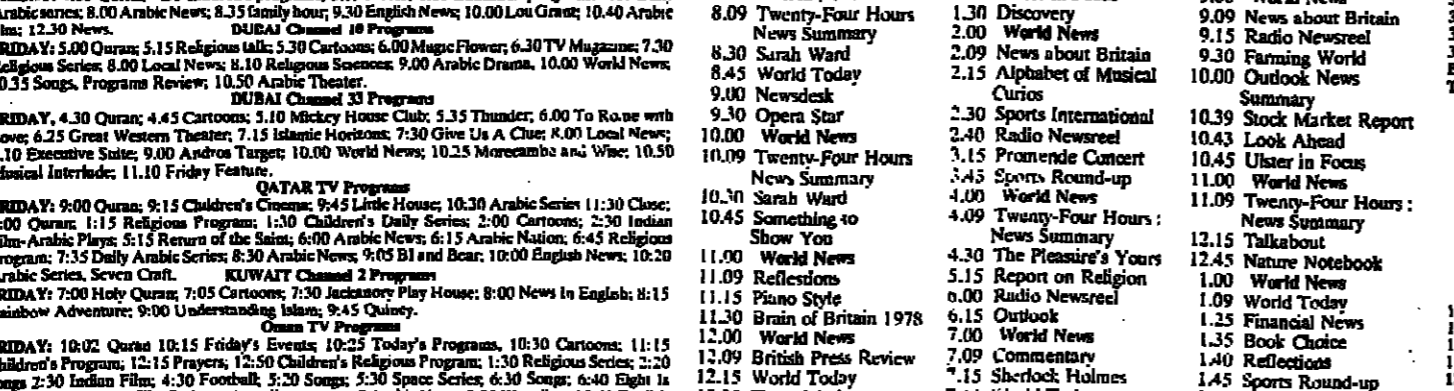
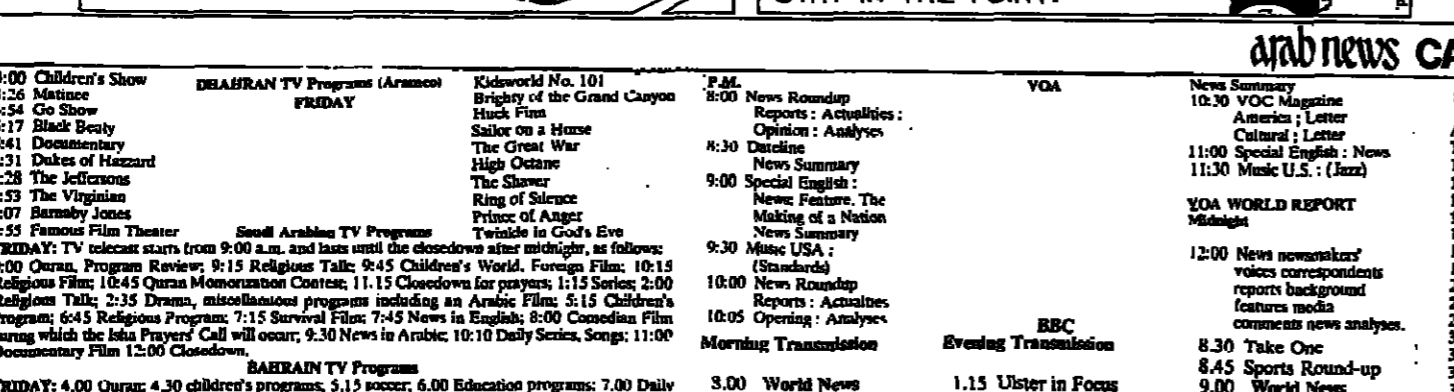
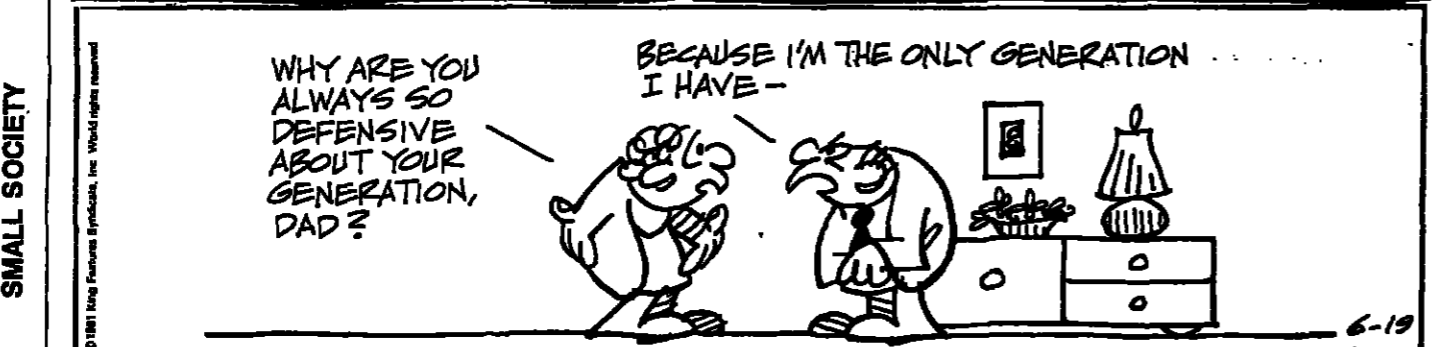
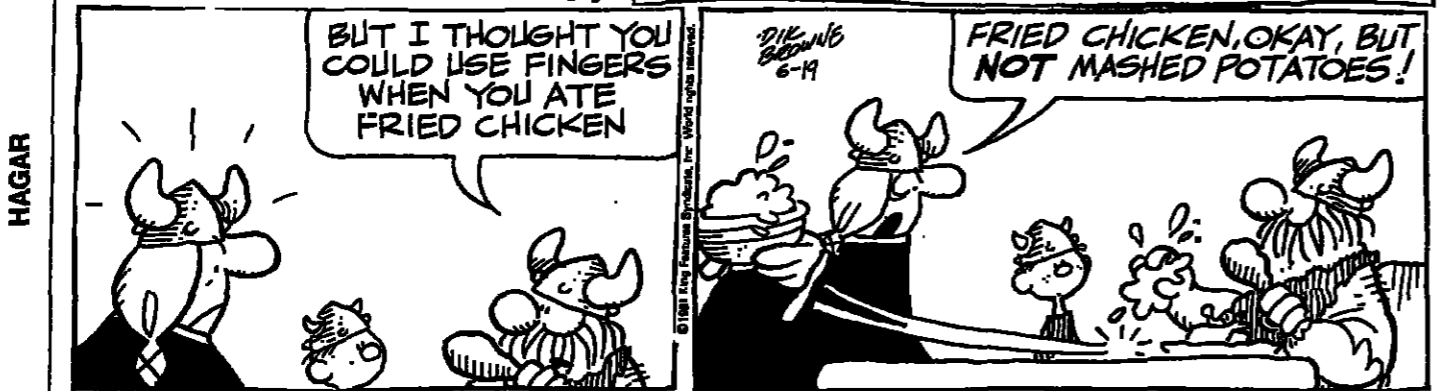
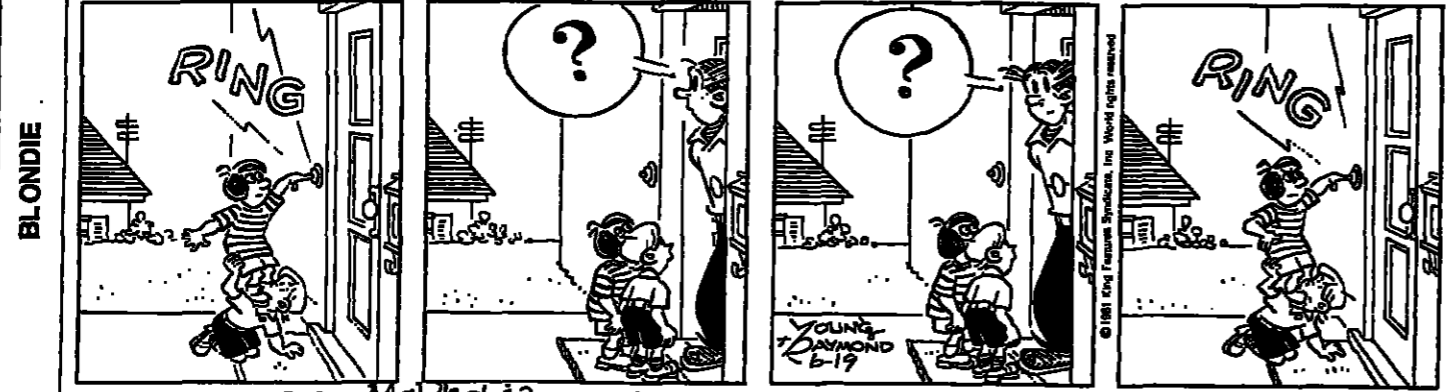
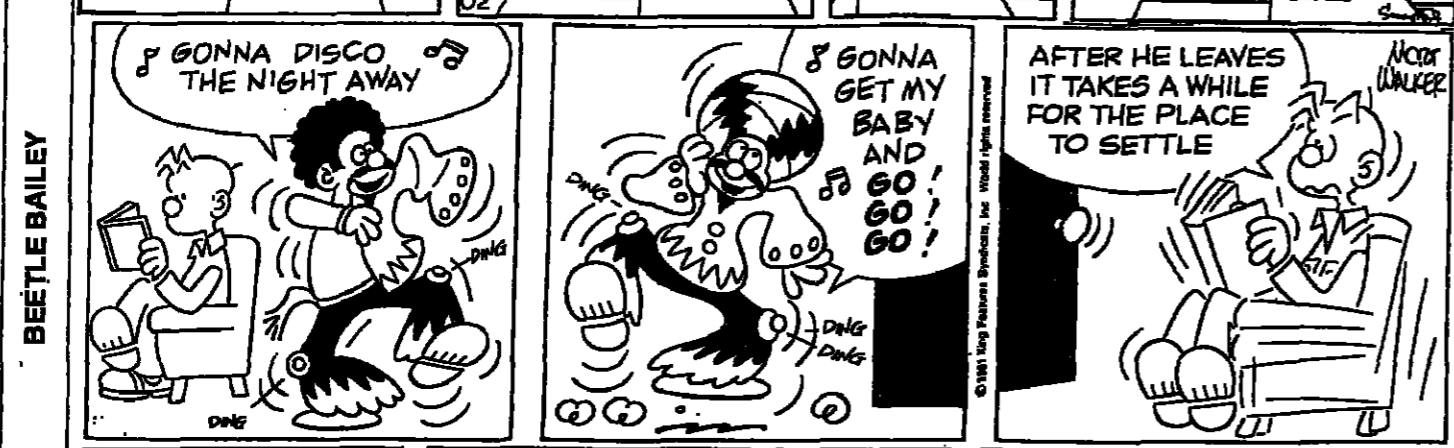
SEALED HOME: Families of jailed West Bank and Gaza Palestinians as a rule soon found their homes either sealed up or destroyed.



U.N. RELIEF: Palestinian children, many of whom are not allowed by Israeli authorities to see their parents for months at a time, live in refugee camps and rely on UNRWA for their daily meals.



ISRAELI TAKEOVER: This sequence of two photos shows why Arabs in occupied territories object so violently to the illegal taking of their land. Above left, military outposts consisting of a few trailers for "surveillance purposes" are built. Above right, from the trailers sprout concrete high-rises which turn the outposts into small cities.



DENNIS the MENACE



"YOU'D BETTER FIND SOMETHING TO DO, MR. WILSON... I'M GONNA BE GONE ALL MORNING!"

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

The Opening Lead

The bidding has been One Spade on your left, Two Notrump on your right, Three Notrump on your left. Which card would you lead in the following four hands?

- 1. ♠ 5 ♥ 952 ♦ 8743 ♣ AK963
2. ♠ 842 ♥ J106 ♦ 764 ♣ J972
3. ♠ 10 ♥ 84 ♠ A9653 ♣ KJ943
4. ♠ 73 ♥ AQ642 ♦ 96 ♣ QJ108

1. Six of clubs. Opening leads are not always cut-and-dried. Selecting the right lead is often a serious challenge...

2. Jack of hearts. Defense is essentially a partnership project - the opening leader aims to establish tricks for the partnership rather than for himself...

3. Four of clubs. This offers a better chance than a diamond lead. If partner has either the ace or queen of clubs, you are in business right away...

4. Four of hearts. This is a close question and much can also be said for the queen of clubs lead. Sequence leads are usually better than broken-suit leads...

It may take a while to establish the clubs if the enemy have the A-K of that suit, whereas, a heart lead, if successful, will probably be effective immediately...

Your Individual Horoscope

FRANCES DRAKE

FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1981
What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
A career problem annoys you now, but advisers are helpful. Be resourceful. An unexplored solution will be found by the end of the day.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)
If you think a fee exorbitant, examine alternatives. A work project may be aborted. Evening hours favor partnership matters.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)
Avoid hasty decisions regarding joint affairs. Consult with partners before acting. Late evening brings a surprise work opportunity.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21)
Avoid power-play tactics with close ties. The family is no place for one-upmanship. A surprising romantic encounter marks evening hours.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22)
Though you'll make some work progress, you need to watch health. A friend's unusual suggestion has much merit. Listen attentively.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
Keep costs down when celebrating. Business interests clash with leisure-time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
Family outings are favored. Travel is stimulating. LIBRA

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
The wrong word could boomerang unfavorably. Be tactful. A happy weekend jaunt gives you a new perspective on gracious living.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
Watch out for underhandedness in money dealings with friends. Don't be used. Investigate off-beat ways to generate new income.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
Soft-pedal differences on the job. Your likable personality blooms in the company of new acquaintances. Accept invitations.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
Though you may feel blocked in some ways, a new career opportunity will present itself. Avoid pessimism. Look to the future.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
You may be caught in the middle when an argument erupts among friends. Still, social life does offer you good times after dark.

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS: 1 Lunchroom happening, 10 Cast, 11 Writer Bret, 12 Conception, 13 Harmony, 15 Bandleader Brown, 16 Peer's mother, 17 Spawn, 18 Sniffed, 20 With (Ger.), 21 Maple gems, 22 North Sea tributary, 23 Headlined topic, 25 Conduit, 26 "in My Arms", 27 Lion's pride, 28 Tiny one, 29 Hunting cry, 32 Burmese hill dweller, 33 Well filler, 34 Three (prefix), 35 Leakey's discovery, 37 Burn, 38 Come-on, 39 Greek mountains, 40 Burroughs or Bergen, 41 Entreat.

Yesterday's Answer

- 16 Sheltered, 19 Pinnacle, 22 Bivovrac item, 23 Crustacean's claw, 24 Backslide, 25 Went under, 27 Habit, 29 Crown, 30 Lasso, 31 Deck out, 36 Kiosk, 37 Purchase, 37 Filch.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXR is LONGFELLOW. One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

HE HK JAXAT EWW DVEA EW CHXA GM OWGT MTAQGLHSAK. - N A J T O L V X H L E N W T A V G. Yesterday's Cryptoquote: EVEN IF MARRIAGES ARE MADE IN HEAVEN MAN HAS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE. - JOHN GRAHAM

PHARMACIES TO OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT

Table listing pharmacies and their addresses: MAEKKAH, AL-UNIFA PHARMACY, AL-MADINA PHARMACY, etc.

Believe It or Not!



JAMES BUCHANAN 15th PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. - AT HIS INAUGURATION PARTY, GUESTS CONSUMED 400 GALLONS OF OYSTERS, 60 SADDLES OF MUTTON, 125 TONS OF WINE, 4 FEET HIGH AND \$3000 WORTH OF WINE.

JOE BOWEN of Louisville, KY, WALKED FROM LOS ANGELES, CA, TO BONEN, KY, COVERING OVER 3000 MILES - ON STILTS.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR: A detailed grid showing TV and radio programs for Friday, June 19, 1981, across various channels like ABC, NBC, and PBS.

